

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1040.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1802.

[VOLUME XVII.]

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Basin of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 21, 1802.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hackley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz: 1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-House, on the basin of the canal, as I had to by Mr. William Moncure, the trustee; my reply was that I would not, nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on, between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself; Mr. W. went to his room and filled up the blanks, it being late at night and in the hurry of business I signed the deeds without minutely examining them, having full confidence in Mr. W. that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on. My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign, but that the Lumber-House was inserted contrary to my knowledge, instead of the 1000 acres of land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me, in my presence, to give him a deed of trust on his Brick Lumber-House on the basin of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Junr.

Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802.

UNPLEASANT as it may be to appear in public through the medium of a newspaper, I deem it not improper, for the information of those who are acquainted with Mr. B. STILL, to make a short statement of facts relative to his publication of the 18th instant—those who know him, need none.

After various and repeated applications from early in March last, to the middle of April, for payment of a large sum of money advanced for Mr. Still by our house, for accommodation acceptances for his amount, and without the most gloomy prospects of succeeding in them—I proposed to Mr. S. he should give me either personal or real security, for one half of the debt, offering him twelve months time on any such sum he would thus secure me in. After much delay and hesitation, he named the lands as mentioned by him, and some others in Harrison county—On viewing the title papers for the land on Sandy River, and in Harrison, I refused positively to have any thing to do with them; but insisted on security on the lumber house on the Basin, and one occupied by Mr. Tucker. The latter he disavowed any interest in, and made objections to the other on account of not having a title—these I evaded, replying I was satisfied with his title, and continued my applications with some threats, when after many pitiful subterfuges, and endeavors to amuse me with property of no value, he assented to my request, and produced me the necessary papers, from which I filled up three separate deeds of trust (one for each property) and presented them to him about 3 o'clock in the evening for his refusal, and called about 8 of the same evening to have them executed, which he did (after many objections to the drafting, &c.) in presence of two witnesses, no more being convenient; and, he requesting the matter should remain between us, I retired, not doubting but he would go into court, and permit them to be recorded when called on; nor did he ever object, although frequently spoken of between us for near two months. With this statement of facts, I shall take my leave of Mr. Still, and the subject—leaving those who may choose to read them, to draw their own conclusions—not doubting but a court of equity will compel him to do that, which any man of reputation would blush at the refusal of.

S. B. WIGGINTON.

23d September, 1802.

R. S. Hackley & Co.

IT is extremely disagreeable to me to trouble the public with a private dispute between an individual and myself. I do not deem it necessary to answer Mr. Wigginton's publication of the 13d instant, or go into a long detail of the business, but in justice to my feeling I am compelled to make a short reply. To those who choose to read I refer them to mine of the 13th instant, in answer to a former one of his, forewarning all persons from taking an assignment on my Lumber-House, he having a deed of trust on it. It is true that the House of Messrs. Richard S. Hackley, & Co. was under acceptances for me, but by no means authorized him to make most shameful sacrifices of my property; this with an unprecedented clamor used by him was the sole cause of all the injury I have sustained in the commercial line. No doubt but others complain of his conduct. I can only answer for myself, that he far exceeds any that I have ever had a transaction with during nine years experience in business for myself.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1802.

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county.

DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or terees.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN; all persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorized to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armitstead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract con-

taining 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There are about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncut part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefleur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

E. D.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [207]

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland,

Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife, now the wife of the said Bernard Moore and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Sulfanna his wife, Samuel Hester, Robert Hester, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hester, James Greenwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Sulfanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ladiow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd.

Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy

Teste

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Green Springs, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

ONCE more most earnestly request all persons who have any claims against the estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the assets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Junr.

Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

JUDGE TUCKER'S

BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE'S

COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and laws.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and short tracts upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parallel between it and that of Great Britain; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenary shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of

Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the fifth section, will make the appendix to the second part. The notes dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the United States are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

Address by the Publishers.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent.—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns.—The post matters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Frichard and Mr. S. Pica, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenwood, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburty, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs. Bailey & Waller, Charlottesville, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marib, Georgetown, P. M. Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.

Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the English Language grammatically, also Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to such a person. A married man, with a small family, will be preferred.

Harry Heth.

Blackheath Coal Pitts, near

Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits an encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with HORSE RACE, and a careful Oiler.

May 27, 1802.

This day is Published,
AND MAY BE HAD,
By the Grofs, Dozen, or Single, at the
Printing Office of JOHN DIXON, and
of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near
Mayo's Bridge,
THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1803;

—CONTAINING—
The Officers of the General Govern-
ment.
Members to Congress.
Officers under the Commonwealth of
Virginia.
Members of the Senate.
Members of the en-
gaging General As-
sembly.
A new and correct
List of holding
the different courts
of this common-
wealth.
A complete Census,
taken in 1791.
Several valuable ta-
bles.
Political calculations.
Arrivals of the mails,
of the increase and
decrease of the
globe from one
year to one cen-
tury.
To which is added,
The Family Physi-
cian, containing a
variety of useful
receipts, also, ad-
vice to farmers.
A variety of anec-
dotes.
Curious thoughts on
matrimony—by a
Savior.
A letter from a tay-
lor to his sweet-
heart.
A remedy for the
poison of love.
Political and moral
reflections.
Arrivals of the mails,
List of Roads, &c.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that
by the late arrivals from England, they
have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which
they will sell on moderate terms.
Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this ear-
ly opportunity of informing the
public generally, that he has removed from
the house heretofore occupied by him in
cheapside, to the large commodious brick
Laurel House, used by Mr. Thomas
Taylor as a warehouse for the last year.
This house is entirely fire proof, being
built of brick and covered with copper,
where he intends to devote himself en-
tirely to the brokerage and commis-
sion business. As he will be engaged
in no other kind, he will be able to
do that satisfaction to consignors, which
they expect from an agent. His Lumber
House is admirably calculated for the
Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any
other article subject to Storage; which
shall be done by him, at the customary
rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 11, 1802.

Hay-Market Garden.

THE Hay-Market Garden,
will open this day for the fall season
and continue to the end of the present
month. Preparations are making therein
for illuminations, interspersed with fire-
works, viz. sky rockets, flares, and brilliant
chandeliers; musical and dancing parties
during the races.

The Livery Stables

At this place, are well supplied with for-
age and good attendance, and will receive
horses at 45¢ per night each.
October 10, 1802.

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just re-
ceived a general assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or
package.
Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. im.

In the matter of Christopher Anthony and
Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,
BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their
debts under a commission of bank-
ruptcy, awarded and issued against Christo-
pher Anthony & Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,
merchants, of the city of Richmond,
under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants,
are desired to meet the assignees of the
said bankrupts estate, on Saturday the 9th
day of October next, at the commission-
ers office in the Auditors old office in the
city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon of the same day, in order to af-
firm to or dissent from the said assignees
commencing, prosecuting, or defending
any suit or suits at law or in equity, for
the recovery of any part of the said bank-
rupts estate and effects, and also to their
compounding, submitting to arbitration,
or otherwise agreeing on any matter or
things relating thereto.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a
Committee of the House of Re-
presentatives, by OLIVER WOL-
COTT, late Secretary of the
Treasury.

(CONTINUED.)

Perhaps no subject will more fully illu-
strate the perplexity, which minute speci-
fic appropriations occasion, than a view of
those, made in relation to the treaty with
Great-Britain.

The first appropriation was in general
terms, "towards defraying the expenses,
which may arise, in carrying into effect the
treaty of amity, commerce and naviga-
tion, between the United States, and the
king of Great Britain. There have been
since distinct appropriations, for defraying
expenses under the fifth, and awards un-
der the sixth and under the seventh articles:
these have been still subdivided into ap-
propriations, for the payment of agents, under
the fifth article, and for the expenses of
prize causes in England, which is a special
expense, arising under the seventh article.
In March, 1801, there was a general ap-
propriation, for satisfying any expenses, un-
der this treaty, and a distinct appropriation,
for prosecuting the claims of American citi-
zens, for property captured by the belliger-
ent powers.

The natural division of the subject
would have been, to appropriate a certain
sum for the payment of awards, and ano-
ther sum for the expenses of executing the
several commissions instituted by the trea-
ty: if it had been judged expedient, to
limit the compensations of all the agents,
and regulate the other expenses, so far as
they were susceptible of regulation, there
could have existed no objection.

But the perplexity which these subdivi-
sions of appropriations tended to occasion
in the departments of State and the treas-
ury, was not the only obstacle to their ad-
option. To execute the system, it would
be necessary, that each of the ministers,
consuls, bankers and agents of the United
States, in foreign countries, should be
completely instructed in all the intricacies
of the new science of specific appropriations.

This science has, hitherto, been in a
state of progressive improvement; yet,
even upon principles conceded in the re-
port of the committee, comprising the la-
test refinements, the transactions of Mr.
Pickering appear to be susceptible of a
defence.

The report contains the following
clause: "Although the committee will
not say, that there are no cases in which a
public officer would be justified in apply-
ing monies, appropriated to one object, to
expenditures on another, yet they are of
opinion, that in every deviation, the ne-
cessity for the application ought to be for
some obvious benefit to the United States; and
in every such case, a disclosure thereof to
congress ought to be made at the next session,
which should immediately thereafter en-
sure."

It is certain, that, when executive offi-
cers, in consequence of some urgent ne-
cessity, venture to adopt measures not au-
thorized by law, they cannot too soon ap-
ply to the legislative body for acts of indemni-
ty. Such applications must, however, in
all cases, be preceded by a consciousness that
legal boundaries, in fact, have been exceeded.
The equitable principles of the commit-
tee, when applied to specific appropriations,
may hereafter prove a convenient shield
for the present administration, although not
equally calculated to protect the measures
of the former administration.

It has, however, happened, (for I will
not pretend it was the result of design,
founded on a conviction that the laws had
been violated,) that estimates were exhibi-
ted by Mr. Pickering, and his immediate
successor, Mr. Marshall, and that specific ap-
propriations were made by congress, more
than sufficient to cover the advances, under
the heads of prize causes and the Spanish
treaty, by Mr. Pickering. That warrants
cannot now be issued to cover these ex-
penditures, in a manner which it is ad-
mitted may be done, in respect to the no-
minal balances, before mentioned, is solely
owing to the circumstance, that the funds
have been otherwise applied by his suc-
cessors.

Mr. Pickering retired from office be-
tween the 10th and 14th of May, 1800.
On the 7th of May, there were appropri-
ated for executing the treaty with Spain,
twenty thousand dollars, and on the 13th
of May, forty-four thousand dollars, for
"defraying the expense which has been, or
during the present year may be incurred, by
the payment of costs, in prize causes, be-
fore the court of admiralty and court of
appeals, in England."

During the next session, on the 3d of
March, 1801, congress appropriated "for-
ty six thousand five hundred dollars, for a
deficiency in former appropriations" for car-
rying into effect the treaty with Spain;
also, "fifty eight thousand eight hundred
and sixty four dollars, for carrying into
effect" the treaty with Great Britain; and
"sixty four thousand dollars for prosecut-
ing the claims of American citizens, for
property captured by the belligerent pow-
ers." Either of the two last mentioned
sums might be lawfully applied to defray
the expenses of prize causes in England.

Nothing can be more evident, than that
these appropriations were, in the first place,
applicable to the reimbursement of all ad-
vances which had been previously made;
and secondly, to the payment of future ex-
penses.

To prove an "obvious benefit to the United
States," arising from the advances made

by Mr. Pickering, and to bring them
therefore within the rule of the commit-
tee, it is only necessary to observe, that
the records of the department of state will
prove, that, in respect to the expenses of
prize causes, a debt was actually due, and
demanded, which the public faith required
should be discharged:—this reason must be
deemed sufficient.

In respect to the advances for executing
the treaty with Spain, it is proper to say,
that the expenses of running the line be-
tween Florida and the United States, grea-
ly exceeded the first calculations: the ob-
stacles arose entirely on the part of Spain,
and over these, the United States had no
control. The line being through a wil-
derness, and the whole subject requiring
the aid and concert of the Spanish govern-
ment, and the concurrence of the Indian
tribe, it was impossible to foresee what ex-
penses would be necessary. The advances
were principally, if not wholly, made to
satisfy bills of exchange, drawn by Mr.
Ellicott, payable on short notice, not
exceeding, if I am not mistaken, the
period of ten days. Any hesitation in
paying these bills, would have blasted
their credit, and proved exceedingly inju-
rious to the holders, who had received
them on the credit of a public agent. To
have denied credit to Mr. Ellicott, might,
in his actual situation, have defeated the
execution of the treaty, and, by depriving
him of his resources, possibly have expo-
sed him and his party to destruction, in the
wilderness:—surely these reasons are suf-
ficient.

But, as before observed, these advances
were discovered by subsequent appropriations,
and have been completely justified. If
the funds cannot be so applied at this time,
Col. Pickering, who is out of office, is not
to be censured. Mr. Madison has received
at least two thousand dollars, and so far
impaired the fund appropriated for prize
causes; and he has received out of the fund
appropriated, during the former adminis-
tration, for satisfying deficiencies in former
appropriations, in respect to the treaty with
Spain, a sum exceeding six thousand dol-
lars, being more than five times the sum
required to liquidate the remaining bal-
ance of advances by Mr. Pickering.

Let it not be imagined, by any one, that
I am defending Mr. Pickering, at the ex-
pense of his successors. This gentleman
would disdain such a defence. There are
abundant and obvious grounds, which fully
justify the conduct of Mr. Marshall and
Mr. Madison. Their attention, in a new
and important situation, was very prop-
erly directed to other objects, than an ex-
amination of the accounts of their prede-
cessor; they did not, and could not, doubt,
that the application of the public money,
by Mr. Pickering, had been proper; they
knew that these appropriations had been
made on estimates, and that the expenses
for both objects could not be ascertained,
but in consequence of progressive informa-
tion; they also knew that the obligation
of the government, to make the necessary
appropriations, was absolute; and, under
such circumstances, all men will agree,
that it would be unjust to judge of their
conduct by the captious subtleties of a
hypocritical logic.

The remaining item is a sum of 5,509
dollars, 57 cents, paid by Mr. Munroe,
while minister to France, to relieve the
necessities of the family of general La Fay-
ette. I presume that this sum was paid
to the credit of Mr. Munroe, on settlement
with Mr. Pickering as late Secretary of State,
and in this way continues a charge against
the latter, in the public books. This be-
ing the fact, the payment must have been
made by Mr. Munroe, out of monies ad-
vanced, or paid out of the general fund, for
expenses of intercourse with foreign nations,
or out of the fund for the contingent ex-
penses of government. The details in my
possession do not enable me to state how
the payment was considered at the time;
it is however certain, that no monies are
now to be advanced from the treasury, and
that the only question is, whether Mr.
Pickering shall be allowed credit for a sum,
which he has passed to the credit of Mr.
Munroe.

Whatever may be the opinion of others,
I do not question the propriety of the credit
which Mr. Munroe obtained. The ad-
vance was probably authorized by the gov-
ernment, and I have an indistinct recol-
lection that such was the fact: if the point
is deemed important, it may be proper to
inquire, whether the advance was not
made at several times, and whether the
first payments were not authorized by Mr.
Randolph. The fact, however it may ap-
pear on inquiry, is not in my opinion im-
portant, as the representation, on which
the authority was given, must have been
made by Mr. Munroe, as otherwise the
necessities of the family of Gen. La Fay-
ette could not have been known in the U-
nited States.

Assuming these facts which must be es-
sentially correct, or at any rate not erro-
neous as to affect the argument, it ap-
pears, that on the representation of Mr.
Munroe, a minister of the United States,
payments were authorized to the family
of Gen. La Fayette, out of funds ad-
vanced from the treasury in 1793, or the begin-
ning of 1796; that Mr. Pickering passed
the amount of these payments to the cre-
dit of Mr. Munroe, and now claims a cor-
responding credit, in the settlement of his
own accounts.

If credit is refused to Mr. Pickering it
must be on the principle, asserted in the
president's message of the 8th of Dec. 1801,
of "disallowing all applications of money,
arising from the appropriation of objects, or
transferring it in amount." Those who
receive money hereafter, to be accounted
for according to this principle, will have no
right to complain of its operation; but
before it is applied to transactions of so
early a date as the year 1793 and 1796,

the flat of the laws, and the complexion
of existing precedents, ought to be exam-
ined.

By referring to preceding observations
it will be found, that the discussions re-
specting specific appropriations had but com-
menced; and that the payments in ques-
tion were made, even before the publica-
tion of Mr. Gallatin's "Sketch of the finan-
ces of the United States." In the year
1793, Mr. Jefferson, while Secretary of
State, had authorized a payment, for the
use of Gen. La Fayette, which, if I recollect
correctly, was not very different in amount
from that in question: Although there ex-
isted no specific appropriation, no embar-
rassment delayed the settlement of Mr. Jef-
ferson's accounts; the subject was commu-
nicated to congress, and, so far from dis-
approving of what was done, that body
voluntarily granted 24,414 dollars, being
the pay and emolument which Gen. La
Fayette had renounced, while in the Amer-
ican service. It is known to some of the
present administration, that unfortunate
circumstances rendered this grant less be-
neficial than was expected. The public
sympathy for the misfortunes of the gen-
eral had not abated. His family, in consequence
of the disorders of the French revolution,
was in a state of destitution. The applica-
tion of the monies, granted for defraying
the expenses of intercourse with foreign
nations, was then believed to be different
from the present, subject to a limita-
tion in respect to the salaries of ministers
and their secretaries. The same opinion
existed in respect to the fund appropriated
for the contingent expenses of government:
This was known to have been the opinion
of Mr. Jefferson, as in August 1790, he
authorized the fund for expenses of foreign
intercourse to be applied in "necessary aids
to poor American sailors." If this appli-
cation was lawful, (which cannot for a
moment be doubted, by any mind not
shielded against every sentiment of huma-
nity, policy and justice) upon what grounds
can it be denied, that it might also be
lawfully applied, in "necessary aids" to
the family of a general, highly distinguished
by American favor?

There is one fact, relative to the report
of the committee on the accounts of Mr.
Pickering, which ought to be stated; that
the censure, if any is due may attach
where it belongs, and there only. The
letter of Mr. Gallatin to the committee,
certainly conveys an opinion, that there
exists a delinquency, on the part of Mr.
Randolph, while secretary of State, ac-
counting to about 50,000 dollars; and he
refers to extracts of a correspondence with
the district attorney of Virginia, marked
(B), as being annexed to his letter. In the
official publication of Mr. Gallatin's letter,
the statements marked (A) and (C), the
latter being relative to the accounts of Mr.
Pickering, were printed; but the interme-
diate documents, marked (B), relating to
the accounts of Mr. Randolph, were suppress-
ed. Surely, on questions of such moment,
and exact impartiality ought to be observ-
ed: surely, the fame of Mr. Pickering is,
and ought to be, as dear to the public, as
that of Mr. Randolph.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS
RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTION-
ATE FRIEND,
T. JEFFERSON.

NO. VI.

From the documents adduced in our
last it is very evident, that even Mr. Jef-
ferson's friends did not pretend that he
was originally in favour of the adoption of
our present constitution, and all that was
attempted, by such of them as differed
from him upon this important question,
was to keep his opinions as much as possi-
ble out of sight, and to prevent them from
having an undue influence upon others.
Indeed, Mr. Jefferson himself very care-
fully washes his hands of all the guilt of
imposing upon us this "form of the Brit-
ish government in its corrupt part." In
his letter to Mazzei he very pointedly dis-
claims all participation in fastening upon
us these Lilliputian ties, which he informs
us must be broken. When speaking of the
formation of the constitution, and of every
part of the administration of the gov-
ernment under General Washington, he
mentions both as the work of an Anglo-
monarchical-aristocratic party, and de-
clares, "THEIR avowed object is to im-
pose on US the substance as THEY have
already given US the form of the British
government." He then enumerates who
THEY are, namely "The Executive
Power, the Judiciary Power, all the offi-
cers of Government, all who are seeking
offices, all timid men who prefer the calm
of despotism to the tempestuous sea of
Liberty, the British merchants, and the
Americans who trade on British capitals,
the speculators, persons interested in the
Bank and Public Funds (establishments in-
vented to assimilate us to the British mo-
del in its corrupt parts.)"

These are THEY who have given us
this copy, not quite so base as the original,
of the form of the British government. Mr.
Jefferson proceeds: "They would wrest
from us that liberty which we have ob-
tained by so much labour and peril;"

* Mr. Jefferson here no doubt alludes
to the labour and peril, which he so man-
fully underwent while governor of Vir-
ginia, when pursued by Tarlton. They
are thus described by Mr. Leven Powell
of Virginia:

"When Tarlton, with a few light
horses, pursued the assembly to Charlotte-
ville, Mr. Jefferson discovered Jacob a span-

but we shall prevent it.—It is sufficient
that we guard ourselves, and that we
break the Lilliputian ties by which they
have bound us in the first numbers which
succeeded our labours."

Such is the language by which Mr.
Jefferson manifests his concurrence with
Paine in his hostility to the administration
of our government under Washington,
and such the language which he is pleas-
ed to apply to those Lilliputian ties which
form the bond of our federal union.—
The manner in which he says these ties
are to be disposed of will account, in part,
for his solicitude to bring Paine to this
country, at the expense of the nation, and
for his sincere prayer that he may live long
to continue his useful labours.

It cannot be denied, that when these
ties were once fixed, and came to be look-
ed upon by the people as the glory and
the stability of our times, Mr. Jefferson
found it convenient to be mightily de-
lighted with them. Then it was that in
his public harangues he discovered that
"the union of these states is the first of
blessings and the preservation of that con-
stitution which secures it, the first of duties."
+ So women of a certain character
are even in a hurry, before company, to
assure you of their inviolable chastity. It
would be difficult to point out the occa-
sion upon which Washington spoke, in
this language, of the union of these states,
and of the preservation of that constitution
which secures it. The reason is plain. He
had no occasion for professions of this
kind, for he had given no cause for sus-
pecting the contrary. He possessed that
mens confida recti which informed him,
that to profess his belief that the union of
these states is a blessing, and that the pre-
servation of the constitution is a duty, in
those who hold the magistracy, would be
like professing his belief that the sun af-
fords light, or that to steal is criminal.
He would expect to hear it asked, Who
but fools or knaves could ever think of
doubting it.

These professions, insincere as Mr.
Jefferson's conduct and confidential cor-
respondencies have proved them to be,
were doubtless politic on his part. His
object was to break these Lilliputian ties;
and he well knew that the readiest way to
accomplish that, would be to get the
knot first into his own hands. It was im-
portant that he should be made President.
—This could not be, unless he disguised
his sentiments upon the constitution, and
kept out of sight those designs which he
had formed against the ties which connect
these states.

This letter to Mazzei is not the only
document by which the insincerity and
cunning of Mr. Jefferson's professions may
be tested. Occurrences of a more recent
date prove that his honesty, merely, has
yielded to the circumstances of the times,
but that his opinion of the constitution
and his designs against the present system
of our government remain unchanged.
What are the sentiments expressed in Mr.
Jefferson's Prospect before US, which he
hired Mr. Callender to compile and to fa-
ther? The following are some few of the
expressions worthy of the correspondent
of Mazzei and Paine.

"The federal constitution was cram-
med down the gullet of America."
"The longer we examine, the harder we
shall find it to prove what America has
gained by this government." "Every
Virginian who values his freedom should
prepare himself to meet the onrth that
may happen.—He should perfect him-
self in the use of the market with as
much diligence as the devotee learns his
catechism."

It is unnecessary to multiply extracts
from the Prospect. The purport of that
work, and the agency of Mr. Jefferson in
the publication of it are fresh in the re-
collection of our readers.—Those who
will to seek further for Mr. Jefferson's
sentiments upon this subject may satisfy
themselves by an examination of the Na-
tional Gazette, the Aurora, and other
publications patronized by Mr. Jefferson
and his sect.

[To be continued.]

of firms, as showed he was not fit to fill
the first executive office, for instead of using
his talents, in directing the necessary op-
erations of defence, he quitted his govern-
ment by resigning his office; this too at
a time that tried men's souls, at a time
when the affairs of America laid in doubt-
ful suspense and required the exertions of all."

† See his inaugural speech of March 4,
1797, when conducted into the office of
Vice-President.

Tho. Rutherford, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

IRISH LINENS,

A FEW crates of Queens Ware, well
assorted, and a quantity of Liverpool
Salt in sacks, which they will sell low, as
they are desirous of rendering speedy sales.
Richmond, October 10, 1802. Wat

Charles Spencer

Has just received a part of his Fall
Supply of

GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

WHICH, with others daily expected
from London, and his stock on
hand, will make a very complete as-
sortment, which he is determined to sell
commonly low.

Richmond, 5th October, 1802. 603w.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, August 14.

The following is the ceremony observed in the proclamation at Paris of the senatus consultum, declaring Bonaparte consul for life:

PROCLAMATION

Of the two senatus consulta of the 2d and 4th of August.

PROCESSION.

An advanced Guard of Dragoons.
A Corps of Trumpeters.
A detachment of Cavalry.
Peace Officers.
A Band of Music.
A detachment of Dragoons.
The Etat Major of Pompiers.
The Chiefs of Foreign Service.
A detachment of Gendarmes preceded by its Trumpets.
The Commissioners of Police.
A Band of Music.
The Superior Military Officers.
The Secretary General of the Prefecture of Police.
The Counsellor of State, Prefect of Police.
Six Place Officers.
Rear Guard of the National Gendarmerie.

Order of the Procession.
By the quay of Orfèvres, le Pont Neuf, the quay of l'Escole, and the great gate of the Louvre, to the Place de Carrouzel, where the first proclamation will be made.

Then by the street St. Nicolas and the street St. Honoré, to the Place du Tribunal, where the second proclamation will be made.

Then by the street St. Honoré and the street Croix des Petits Champs, to the Place des Victoires, where the third proclamation will be made.

Then by the street des Fosses Montmartre, the street Neuve St. Eustache, and the street Neuve Eglise, to the Gate of St. Denis, where the fourth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Boulevard of St. Denis to the gate of St. Martin, where the fifth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Boulevard d. of St. Martin and the Temple to the Gate of St. Antoine, where the sixth proclamation will be made.

Then by the street St. Antoine and the street du Mouchoir St. Gervais to the Place de Greve, where the seventh proclamation will be made.

Then by the quay of Pelletier, the Bridge of Notre Dame, the street du Petit Pont, and the street Galande, to the Place Maubert, where the eighth proclamation will be made.

Then by the street des Noyers, and the street St. Jacques, to the Place de Pantheon, where the ninth proclamation will be made.

Then by the street Thomas d'Enfer, the Place St. Michel, the street des Francs Bourgeois, and the street de Valenciennes, to the Place du Conservateur, where the tenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the streets de Valenciennes, Caffette, and du Vieux Colombier, to the left to the cross street de la Croix-Rouge, where the eleventh proclamation will be made.

Then by the street de Grenelle, and the street de Bourgogne, to the right, to the Palace of the Legislative Body, where the twelfth proclamation will be made.

Then by the street des Bourgoines, the quay of Bonaparte, and the quay of Voltaire, to the Ministry of Police, where the thirteenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the quay of la Monnaie, and the Pont Neuf, to the Place Thionville, where the fourteenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Pont Neuf, the quay of la Magisterie, and the Pont au Change, to the Place du Palais de Justice, where the fifteenth proclamation will be made.

The procession will return to the Prefecture of the street la Barillerie, and that of St. Louis.

Ordinance of Police, concerning the Proclamation of the two senatus consulta of the 2d and 4th of August, 1802.

Paris, August 12, 1802.

The counsellor of state, prefect of police, orders as follows—

Art. 1. On Sunday, the 15th of August, at seven in the morning precisely, the two senatus consulta of the 2d and 4th instant, shall be solemnly proclaimed in the city of Paris, in all the rural communes of the department of the Seine, and in those of Seines, Meudon, and St. Cloud, in the department of Seine and Oise.

2. On the said 15th of August, the streets, quays, places and bridges shall be swept and cleaned before six in the morning.

3. The streets, quays, places, bridges and promenades shall be watered. Every inhabitant shall conform to this order, as far as he is concerned.

4. On the said 15th of August, the inhabitants of Paris shall illuminate the fronts of their houses.

5. For the safety of citizens, no carriage shall be permitted in the streets of Paris from eight in the evening of the preceding day, until the morning of the succeeding day, except the carriages proceeding to the Palace of Government, the couriers of the mail, and the diligences.

6. The commissaries of police shall strictly carry into execution the regulations which prohibit the firing of fuses, petards, bombs, and other fireworks, in the streets, promenades, public places, courts and gardens, or from the windows of houses.

7. The present ordinance shall be printed, posted up, and sent to the sub-prefects of Seaux and St. Denis, to the mayors of the rural communes of Seines, Meudon, and St. Cloud, in the department of Seine and Oise, to the commissaries of police, to the peace officers, and to the overseers of the prefecture, in order that each, as far as he is concerned, may carry it into execution.

ries of police, to the peace officers, and to the overseers of the prefecture, in order that each, as far as he is concerned, may carry it into execution.

The general commandant of the first military division, the general commandant d'armes, of the Place de Paris, and the chiefs of the first legion of Gendarmerie, and of the national Gendarmerie, are required to be in readiness with a strong force, in case it should be wanted.

According to a letter from the minister of the general police, those accused of emigration who have not received the benefit of the amnesty, cannot quit their habitual residence without having obtained his special permission. Those who have been admitted the benefit of the amnesty may obtain passports from the proper authorities to travel in the interior; but the minister must be informed of it, as well as the prefect of the department where the parties reside; neither the one nor the other can in any case come to Paris without the special authority of the minister.

The day after the changes in the constitution were made, a man, near the Palais Royal, was telling, as is usual, a printed copy of the organic articles, as they are called; but the poor fellow, probably without any malice, called out, "la nouvelle constitution! la nouvelle constitution!" He had not continued his vociferation two minutes before he was seized by two soldiers and conducted to prison!

The fête to-morrow on account of the three consuls being appointed for life, is likely to be very splendid, if we may judge by the immense preparations for fireworks, illuminations, and all kinds of public amusements, which are to be offered gratis—the Pont Neuf, the Place de la Concorde, and the towers of Notre Dame, are to be grandly lighted up, and every house is to be illuminated throughout Paris.

The whole company of the Haymarket Opera House seemed to be transferred to Paris. Meladmes Banti, Bolla, and Viganoni, Biggin, Taylor, Viganoni, Kelly, Frederic, and Ferrari are here, as also Didot and Rofe, from Russia.

Viganoni is engaged to perform for six weeks at the Opera Buffa here, and is to make his debut in Lindor in Pacchiello's beautiful Opera of Nina—Nina by madame Bolla, who, according to Pacchiello, is the only singer who ever did his Nina justice. Viganoni is to have 250 guineas.

The Palace of St. Cloud is now nearly completed, and the consuls would have gone there on the 15th of last month had not the business of the new constitution occupied his time. It is to be presumed that he will go there immediately, as he has ordered a post for letters to be established in the Palace for his own particular use, similar to the one already placed in the Tuilleries. The administrators or directors of the post office department, who are not much satisfied at these innovations, solicited that an office might be given them, where the persons employed might be lodged, and that the expenses might be paid by the consuls. He sent for answer a negative, and added, that such surplus charges must fall upon the post office establishment.

Upon a late visit the first consul made to St. Cloud, the workmen surrounded him, and by observing, that in such weather people were dry, pleaded for some money. He appeared much offended at this sort of familiarity, and sent them off with haughtiness, but without a present.

CORFOU, July 26.

Three Turkish vessels arrived here on the 27th, to replace those which have been for some time past in this port; immediately on their arrival, two frigates of the division of the Patrona-Bey sailed for Constantinople: this naval General has been raised by the Grand Seigneur to the dignity of Captain Bey, and the courier who brought his nomination was bearer also of that of the Minister of the Porte to this Republic, Mustapha Effendi Cezinai, to be Commander in Chief of the Spanish. In consequence of a repeated demand in the Grand Seigneur, our Government has forbidden ships of the Republic to take board slaves for the purpose of transporting them to other places, as well as to purchase silks at Labroussa, Micaliz, and several other parts of the Ottoman Empire. The nephew of the Pacha of Ginevica arrived here on the 16th; and having gone on board the ship of the Patrona Bey, informed him of the peace concluded by the Pacha his uncle, and all the inhabitants of Romelia. He was saluted by the Turkish artillery, and received a catan, as a mark of approbation. We are every day in expectation of the Russian troops from Naples: every thing has been long ready for transporting the troops of General Borodino.

NAPLES, July 19.

We learn by a vessel from Algiers, that a Spanish squadron, consisting of three ships of the line and two frigates, appeared before that city on the 16th of June, and that the Commandant of the Squadron having learned the pretensions which that regency formed in regard to Spain, declared war against it; but after three days negotiations, every thing was terminated in an amicable manner, and the other Spanish vessels proceeded to Tunis, to repeat, in all probability, the same operation.

ROME, July 24.

The Pope has caused to be fitted out in the port of Civita Vecchia two ships of the line, destined to pursue the corsairs. These vessels will first escort, as far as Fiumicino the baggage of the Portuguese Ambassador, who is coming to Rome.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

The ship Brothers, captain Hall, arrived at this port on Saturday in 31 days from Liverpool.

To the politeness of captain Hall, and several commercial friends, we are indebted for a regular series of London papers, from the first to the evening of the nineteenth of August, from which the foreign articles in this day's Mercantile Advertiser are copied.

An important change has taken place in the constitution of the French government. The conservative senate assembled for the purpose of "organizing the constitution," have delivered in a project which vests the consulate for life in the three consuls. We shall publish a copy of this project to-morrow. It has received the executive sanction, and is become a law of the republic. Some interesting details relative to this event are recorded in the Paris Journals, of which the following is a brief outline:

The audience of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place at the palace of government on the 3d of August, being suspended, the members of the conservative senate were introduced, and citizen Barthélemy, the president, addressed Bonaparte in the following terms:

"Citizen First Consul,

"The French people, as a mark of gratitude for the immense services you have rendered them, with that the first magistracy of the state should remain fixed in your person. In thus appropriating to themselves your entire life, they only repeat the opinion of the senate as recorded in its senatus consultum of the 8th May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, assigns you the task of consolidating our institutions.

"A new career opens to the first consul! After prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war and every where obtained the most honorable conditions of peace. Under his auspices, Frenchmen have assumed the attitude and character of greatness. He is the pacifier of nations and the restorer of France. His name alone is a tower of strength.

"Already has an admiration of less than three years almost effaced the remembrance of that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But there still remains evils to be remedied, and anxieties to be dissipated. The French, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect from you, citizen consul, all the benefits of the peace you have procured them. If there yet existed any seeds of discord, the proclamation of the perpetual consulate of Bonaparte would cause them to disappear. Every thing is at present rallied around him. His powerful genius can maintain and preserve every thing. He lives only for the prosperity and the happiness of Frenchmen. He will never impart to them but the impulse of glory and the feeling of national grandeur. What nation, in truth, is more deserving of happiness? and of what more enlightened and more sensible people could the esteem and attachment be wished for?

"The conservative senate will participate in all the generous intentions of government. It will second by every means in its power those ameliorations whose object is to prevent the return of the calamities which have so long afflicted us, and to extend and consolidate the blessings which you have brought back to us. It is a duty incumbent upon it thus to concur in the accomplishment of the wishes of the people who have given to striking a proof of their zeal and discernment.

"The senatus consultum which the senate is a body comes to present to you, citizen consul, contains the expression of their particular gratitude. The organ of the sovereign will, they have thought proper, for the more complete fulfilment of the intentions of the French people, to invoke the arts to perpetuate the recollection of this memorable event."

Citizen Barthélemy then read the senatus consultum, and Bonaparte replied to the senate in these terms:

"Senators,
"The life of a citizen belongs to his country. The French people with that the whole of mine should be consecrated to them. I obey their will.

"In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impose upon me the duty of refecting their laws upon provident institutions.

"By my efforts, by your assistance, citizens senators, and that of the authorities, by the confidence and will of this immense people, liberty, equality and the prosperity of France, will be secure from the caprices of fortune and the uncertainty of futurity. The best of people will be the happiest, as they most deserve to be, and their happiness will contribute to that of all Europe.

"Satisfied with having been called by the order of Him from whom all things emanate, to restore upon earth justice, order and equality, I shall hear the knell of my last hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations.

"Senators, receive my thanks for so solemn a proceeding. The senate has expressed its desire for what the French people have willed, and has thus more intimately connected itself with every thing which remains to be done for the happiness of the country.

"It is extremely grateful to me to find an assurance of this in the speech of so distinguished a president."

The members of the senate then retired. It appeared, from the senatus consultum, that of 337,259 votes, 336,85

were in favor of the prolongation of Bonaparte's authority.

The project of the senatus consultum is divided into ten sections.

By the first it is declared that each jurisdiction of a justice of peace has a cantonal assembly; and that at each communal circuit and department has an electoral college.

The second regulates the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and of which the first consul appoints the president.

The third section defines the duties of the electoral colleges, the members of which are appointed for life, and consist of one member for every 300 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit, and for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants of the department.

The fourth relates to the consuls, who are for life; the mode of succession, the form of the oath, &c.

The fifth to the duties of the senate.

The sixth to the counsellors of state.

The seventh to the legislative body.

The eighth to the tribunate.

The ninth to the forms of justice and the tribunates.

The tenth to the right of pardon which is vested in the first consul.

This new project for organizing the constitution of the French republic is presented in some of our London papers as being one of the most ridiculous and incongruous plans for the government of a nation calling itself free, ever yet proposed for acceptance; the whole power of the state, in all its various branches, being actually or virtually surrendered to the will of the first consul. There is no responsibility, no check, no counteracting power or influence. National representation appears to be considered a chimera too contemptible for notice, and taxation is left to the direction of the first magistrate.

"In this whole mass of absurdities and gross delusions (says one of the London editors) there is scarcely a single article that evinces any thing like sound judgment in theory, or facility in practice, and it would not have been difficult to have taken at random, from the pigeon holes of the Abbe Sieyès, a much better constitution than that which has been adopted.

The order of procession for promulgating the senatus consultum in Paris, will be found amongst our foreign articles.

The salaries paid to the three estates of the French legislative government are—senators per annum, and for life, 25,000 francs, members of the tribunate, 15,000; members of the legislative body, 10,000.

The intended partition of Turkey obtains almost general belief in Europe, and in consequence, several British officers are said to be about entering into the service of the Sultan.

The French government are preparing to avenge the insult offered to their flag by the cruizers of the dey of Algiers—two divisions have sailed from Brest for the purpose of chastising these petty depredators upon the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Our London papers furnish no intelligence particularly momentous. They contain, however, an almost inexhaustible fund of novel and not altogether uninteresting articles, of which we shall from time to time avail ourselves.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1802.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

To remove any impressions of an improper nature that may have been communicated to the public by my advertisement in November last, in behalf of Mr. Guerlain, with respect to the Estate of the late Caren de Beaumarchais of Paris, as far as Mr. J. A. Chevalier may be thereby affected, I take this method to declare that nothing contained in that paper was intended to hurt his feelings, or to convey an idea that the confidence of Mr. Beaumarchais's heirs in him was impaired—On the contrary, he has satisfied me that he is, and hath constantly been, furnished with powers to transact the business of that estate, on behalf of the heirs. Mr. Guerlain's powers, which are referred to in my advertisement, are derived from the Syndics or Trustees for the creditors acting under a decree of the civil tribunal at Paris.

S. FOWLER.

New-York, 11th August, 1802.

[N. B. Mr. Chevalier had failed for France a short time before the advertisement above alluded to appeared in the public papers, and at the time of his departure was wholly ignorant of the powers which Mr. Guerlain had received. Since Mr. C's return a conference has taken place on the subject betwixt him and Mr. Fowler, (Mr. Guerlain's agent) in consequence of which the latter has directed the above explanation to be published.]

THE public is respectfully informed, that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gardner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cambrics, Swankdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Calicoes, Mullins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—A L S O—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story NEW BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fireplaces with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to flow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniences for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the land, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to George W. Wilson, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridge in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 2, called October 2, 1802.

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELEAN, } Assignees.

WM. TEMPLE, }
Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

A Caution!

THE public are forewarned from receiving an Assignment, or otherwise acquiring an interest, in the following BONDS, given by me to William Jones, some time about June 1800, and payable as followeth, viz:

One for £200, payable 1st March, 1801.
: : £100, : 1st March, 1802.
: : £100, : 1st March, 1803.
: : £100, : 1st March, 1804.

The above Bonds were given by me to the said Jones in trust for another person, and which other person is largely my debtor, over and above the sums herein mentioned; the said Jones having no interest in the said Bonds other than as a trustee between the parties.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Richmond, 28th September, 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—4/6 per Quire.
Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 2/6 per Quire.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Edward Hyde, mercantile, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 14th inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Faling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to furnish his examination, and the creditors are to attend to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, From the Commons of this City, about the 14th inst.

A forrel horse,
ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or so nothing like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has a tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.
Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

ON the 10th of the present month, one BRAXTON BOWDEN, forged sundry Orders and Bonds in the name of the subscriber, and passed them on two men in King and Queen. The public are cautioned against receiving any paper from said Bowden with my name annexed. The numberless villainies practiced by this man, render it necessary that his person should be well known, to prevent his defrauding others by his art.

Said Bowden is one or two and twenty years of age, near six feet high, and well made, with fair skin, light eyes and hair, his teeth remarkably small and generally stained with tobacco juice; he was born in Middlesex, and served his time with a plasterer, at which trade he pretends to work, but supports himself chiefly by frequenting taverns, gaming, and the means mentioned above. He ran off from Williamburg on the 10th, with a hired horse which he swapped away as soon as he got out of town, for a forrel; was seen on the 11th in New Kent, most probably, on his way out of the State, as he was closely pursued.

GAWIN L. CORBIN.
King's Creek, Sept. 13, 1802.

The printers on the continent will do well to insert this in their respective papers.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Proffier and Moncre's Vendue Store. He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.
Richmond, August 24, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS
Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,
RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foin, Burnet, Ryegrass, Burden Grass, Furf or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Fares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Garden Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth-Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

SEEDS,
RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foin, Burnet, Ryegrass, Burden Grass, Furf or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Fares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Garden Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth-Roots.

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Richmond, August 15, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, Plaintiff,

AGGIST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec.

and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec.

and infants of tender years.

Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this court.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

"A saving of time is a saving of money, for time is even more precious than money."

FRANKLIN.

MAYOR'S

TOLL BRIDGE,

THE public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial hand rails; and will very shortly be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the most safety and the most unbounded confidence. When the vast magnitude of this undertaking, by a single individual—the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the whole community—the immense sum which it has cost—the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which has been taken to bring it to its present state of perfection—but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North and South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with all ways receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, economy itself points out this to be the cheapest, and surely it is the most agreeable, mode of crossing the river; for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellent and useful bridge affords.

SAMUEL JONES.

Richmond, Sept. 4, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGU.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient

Store and dwelling

HOUSE

(With the necessary back-buildings.)

Next door to the Eagle Tavern, now in the possession of Messrs. W. & D. Burr.

Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

Scheme

OF A

LOTTERY,

to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary, and its healthiness of situation and proximity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1 prize of 500

2 do of 300

3 do of 100

10 do of 50

50 do of 20

390 do of 10

1000 do of 7

1458

2800 tickets at five dollars,

not quite two blanks to a prize

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone;—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets are, respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervais Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Truheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Liver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

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Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Town Office House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—Eleven Thousand

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 25 miles of Main Leaking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Leaking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or to Lewis Simond, eq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THE EXECUTORS OF THE late Gen.

George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

TRACT in Loudoun county—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 83 1/2 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullfinch, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 452 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the leythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 3000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princetrees, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,

Culpeper county.

George S. Washington,

Jefferson do.

William A. Washington,

Westmoreland do.

George W. P. Custis,

Mount Washington,

Fairfax do.

Edward Washington,

Mount Vernon, do.

Lawrence Lewis,

Wood Lawn, do.

August 30.

August 30.

August 30.

August 30.

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One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the leythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 3000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other